

If there's a position vacant, fill it with a Times-Dispatch Want Ad.

The Times-Dispatch

Don't overlook the increasing effectiveness of Times-Dispatch Want Ads.

THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850.
THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886

WHOLE NUMBER 17,059.

RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1906.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOREIGN LABOR FOR VIRGINIA

Commissioner Kolner Plans to Secure Good Men from Abroad.

MILLIONS IN WANT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Legislature Will Be Asked to Appropriate \$10,000 to Send Agents to England, Germany, Norway and Sweden to Select Emigrants.

The plan set on foot by Commissioner Kolner, of the State Department of Agriculture, to provide labor for the farmers of Virginia, is meeting with results, especially in Great Britain, where there are at this time more than two million unemployed almost at the point of starvation. Official communication between Mr. Kolner and the British authorities leads to the belief that many of these men will be sent to this State to seek employment. Commissioner Kolner hopes to be able to institute an immigration movement that will eventually result in bringing to Virginia thirty or forty thousand able-bodied persons to fill positions, which are now waiting for them in the different sections of the State, with good salaries and in healthy communities. The scheme is one that will benefit both the unemployed crying for existence and the farmer who is suffering for lack of labor. The thousands who are living in absolute want and misery in Great Britain will find in Virginia the means of earning a respectable living, while the farmer will be able to secure an excellent class of workmen, skilful in agricultural affairs.

To Ask For \$10,000.

It is proposed to introduce a bill at the approaching session of the Legislature asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 to provide for the expense of sending agents into Great Britain, Norway, Sweden and Germany to secure good men, who will find homes in the Old Dominion. These State Agents will select only the best and where it is necessary will provide them with tickets, direct to Richmond, where Commissioner Kolner will see that remunerative employment is found for them.

The tickets will cost in most instances about \$30, and this amount will be deducted from the wages of the emigrant, so that the State will in no way offer inducements other than good homes and healthy employment.

Commissioner Kolner proposes to open a bureau in his department which will receive applications from those who desire to employ good men. These applications will be tabulated and when the emigrants arrive they will be assigned to the positions which are waiting for them.

The plan is not only one of mercy for the wretched poor of our crowded and too densely populated countries, but is a practical solution of the labor problem which is one of the crying evils of the times.

Wrote to Lord Mayor.

In answer to a letter sent by Commissioner Kolner to the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. H. R. Maynard, secretary to the Central Unemployed Body for London, has addressed the following official communication, touching the question of immigration, to Mr. P. A. C. Brine, British vice-consul in Richmond.

159 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

Sir.—A letter has been handed to me, addressed to the Lord Mayor of London, and signed by G. W. Kolner, commissioner in the Department of Agriculture, Virginia, stating that there is a "great need for good labor in this State at good wages." He writes because he has been informed that there are "a number of unemployed good labor in the winter season" in this city, and asks for information how such labor could be induced to come to Virginia to work men of farms.

We have been advised by the Emigrant Information Office here to write to you on the matter in case you have any information to give us that would be a guide in any steps that it might be possible to take. We should be glad to be informed: (1) as to the nature of the demand and the character of the work that would have to be done; (2) as to the class of man who would be suitable; (3) as to the wages that would be paid; (4) as to any other matter, such as the provision of accommodation and the conditions of engagement that it would be well for us to know, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. MAYNARD,

Secretary.

P. A. C. Brine, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Richmond, Va., U. S. A. Vice-Consul Brine, when seen last night, said that he would make his official answer within a few days. He stated that he had talked with Commissioner Kolner and that he would advise that the British unemployed be urged to settle in Virginia.

COURT DENIES MRS. DUKE STAY OF PROCEEDINGS

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, January 2.—A stay pending an appeal in the suit of divorce, brought by James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, against his wife, Lillian M. Duke, was today denied in Jersey City, by Vice-Chancellor Place.

DECATUR DENIES GUILT IN HAZING

The Midshipman Stoutly Maintains Innocence. Is Corroborated.

"HUNGARIAN BAND" PLAYED FOR HIM

Admits Having Listened to the Music of the Band, But Insists Doesn't Even Know One of His Hazing Accusers By Sight.

(By Associated Press.) ANNAPOLIS, MD., January 2.—The testimony of Midshipman Stephen Decatur, in his own defense to-day before the court-martial, revealed the fact that midshipmen in the United States navy are in direct conflict in statements they have made under oath. Decatur denied specifically and positively all the statements made by McCrory and Church, which connected him with their hazing. He said on the stand that he had never hazed either of the men, and did not even know McCrory before he saw him in the court-martial room. McCrory had testified positively during the first day's session that Decatur had ordered him on his head and to do "Number 16." McCrory also said that Decatur had given him a similar order. This cross-examination brought from Decatur the admission that he had ordered Church to report to his room, and that some one there had compelled the underclassman to perform "Number 16."

As Decatur was the ranking cadet officer present, the prosecution will contend that this fact is sufficient to fix the offense of hazing on him. The defense contends that under the charge, as well as the act of 1874, the mere countenance of, or allowing hazing, is insufficient and that active participation must be proved.

Doesn't Know Accuser.

Decatur was the last witness for the defense. He said he knew McCrory, he answered, "I may have seen him before the trial, but have no recollection of it. I may have heard his name, but do not recall it." He said he remembered being in his room after dinner on the afternoon when McCrory was taken, this being the day on which McCrory said Decatur had hazed him. Asked if he had done any of the things stated in the specifications his answer uniformly was: "I did not."

He positively denied ever hazing either McCrory or Church. On cross-examination Decatur was asked if he had ever seen the "Hungarian band." He said he had, and that it was an organization of fourth classmen who sang and played the band for upper classmen. He admitted that they had performed in his room twice. The judge, who is understood to have information that McCrory belonged to this organization, but Decatur said that the only picture of it he remembered was Bennett.

Wasn't Decatur.

The most interesting testimony, next to Decatur's, was given by Midshipman F. B. Marston, of Florida. He is also under charges for hazing and will be tried shortly. Marston was the first witness, other than the fourth classmen, to state that any fourth men were in the room with Decatur, and in that particular testimony corroborated that of Midshipman Church.

He said that while he was in Decatur's room Church came in and they were talking. He said he saw Church, and afterwards had been told to stop. He could not remember who had given the order, but was positive it was not Decatur. His evidence was in strong contradiction to other evidence produced by the defense, as he said that a person could easily be in the closet undergoing hazing and not be seen, while all the other said that if a person had been hazing in the closet while they were in the room they would certainly have seen him. Marston mentioned Midshipmen Graves and Lowe, of the first class, and Coff, Nagle and Keller, of the second, as being in the room during the hazing of Church. The first two named will also be tried for hazing shortly. It is understood.

The other witnesses introduced were Midshipman George E. Trevor and Robert E. Thornton, both fourth class men, who testified that on Sunday, last, Church had said that the more he thought of it the more unwilling he was to swear that Decatur was the one who had hazed him. This is a violation of orders, as all witnesses are warned not to converse about their testimony. It is understood that the "Hungarian band," reference to which was made by Judge Advocate Harrison, is one of the creations of the hazing system, which the court of inquiry has discovered and that quite a number of the upper classmen may be compelled to face charges based on the band's compulsory concerts.

(Continued on Second Page.)

KNOWLES REPLIES TO BRUCE REPORT

Lengthy Statement Submitted to Council Last Night.

SHARP DENIAL OF ALLEGATIONS MADE

Superintendent Affirms That Department Has Been Administered Throughout With View to Economy and Best Interests of City.

In a lengthy statement submitted last night to the Committee on Light and later presented to the Common Council and by that body ordered to be printed, Mr. W. P. Knowles, superintendent of the gas works, replies in detail to the criticisms contained in the Bruce report, sharply denies allegations of negligence, denounces what he declares to be misstatements and misrepresentations, and maintains that the department has been administered throughout with a view to economy and the best interests of the city.

Mr. Knowles goes into extensive details, and makes a number of recommendations endorsing the suggestions of Mr. Bruce as to the extension of service in outlying districts; the laying of some large supply mains; the modernizing of the gas plant and other improvements; the immediate replacing of the large holder at the lower works; an immediate appropriation for the making of a complete map of the works and street mains. He points out that many of these recommendations have been repeatedly made by himself before. He includes statements from employees and engineers and summarized his chief contentions as follows:

I have endeavored to show that your superintendent has managed the works with a view to economy and the best interest of the city. That he has been able to necessary improvements and has recommended same from time to time as each improvement appeared a necessity.

That the workmen are instructed by the superintendent and not unduly restricted, as stated.

That the service is not in danger of "lagging" entirely.

That the quality of gas is what Mr. Bruce has recommended.

That the street lamps use more than 20,000 cubic feet annually.

That only small mains are being laid for short distances, and that we have been laying large mains as rapidly as possible.

That your superintendent appreciates the lack of pressure and house service, and that his endeavor has been to relieve the situation.

That the cost of gas can be reduced considerably by extracting and carrying off surplus by-products, such as coal and water gases are separated and proper machinery installed for the purpose.

There was no discussion of the paper.

The Committee on Light received the reply from Superintendent Knowles at a session held early in the evening, and submitted it without reading to the Council, which assembled an hour or two later. The committee's recommendation that the document be printed and circulated for the information of members was adopted, and 150 copies were ordered. In this connection Mr. W. W. Morton, chairman of the committee, indicated that his report was nearing completion and asked that the committee be authorized to have it printed as soon as finished. The Council agreed, and the two reports will probably come up for consideration at the same time.

FULL TEXT OF KNOWLES' REPLY

Paper Goes Into Extensive Details—Recommendations Made By Superintendent.

The reply of Superintendent Knowles as submitted to the Committee on Light, and later presented to the Council, is in full as follows:

To The Honorable Committee on Light:

Gentlemen:—The special Committee on Investigation of Gas Works has received and filed with the Council the report of

(Continued on Third Page.)

M'CALL PAYS PART CASH AND I. O. U.

Couldn't Pay Lump Sum Because He Is Poor Man.

ALEXANDER E. ORR WILL SUCCEED HIM

Chairman of the New York Life's Investigating Committee Receives McCall's Check and Note for \$235,000 Advances to Hamilton.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, January 2.—John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, has paid to the company \$235,000 advanced to Andrew Hamilton, and so far not accounted for by Mr. Hamilton. Thomas P. Fowler, chairman of the company's investigation committee appointed by the board of trustees, received to-day a check from Mr. McCall for \$85,000 and a note for \$150,000. A meeting of the board of trustees was called for to-morrow, and it was accepted as a fact that Mr. McCall's resignation as president will be then presented.

At a conference of a number of trustees to-day Alexander E. Orr was requested to accept the presidency of the company. Mr. Orr offered to act as president until some one else is named.

One of the members of the New York Life's investigating committee said that the reason why Mr. McCall could not pay over the \$235,000 in one lump sum was because Mr. McCall is a poor man. It was said he will go out of office with practically nothing except his life insurance policy of \$500,000.

CLEVELAND APPOINTED TO STOP REBATING

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, January 2.—An agreement to abolish rebating on premiums has been entered into by the New York Life Insurance Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Announcement was made to-day that Grover Cleveland has been appointed referee to decide all questions in dispute that may arise in such matters, and that his salary as referee will be \$12,000 per annum, to be paid jointly by the three companies. Mr. Cleveland has accepted with the understanding that the officers of the three companies are to second him in his efforts to stop rebating. A similar appointment was made by the late Thomas B. Reed. Any agent who gives rebates will be dismissed from service, and will not be re-employed by any of the companies that are parties to the agreement.

It is the desire of the companies to secure the co-operation of all other life insurance companies in this agreement. It was said to-day that if rebating can be entirely abolished first year's premiums can be reduced. It is understood that this agreement is the result of a suggestion by President Paul Morton, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

KENTUCKY FEUDISTS "KISS AND MAKE UP"

(By Associated Press.) JACKSON, KY., January 2.—Breathitt county's recent political troubles are at an end. Judge S. S. Taubee, lately elected county judge, whose office was contested by former county Judge James Hargis, reported leader of feudists, came with attorneys and friends last night to shake hands all around, mutually pledged good will and hearty co-operation in the re-establishment of law and order. Hargis agreed to enter a motion to dismiss the cases, the motion to be entered to-day. Jackson people are jubilant and will celebrate the event to-night by a dance at Taubee's hotel.

Will Be Major Edmondson.

Mr. W. D. Hill, of Halifax, is in the city. Mr. Hill says Major E. A. Edmondson, a former member of the House and prominent citizen, was almost certainly elected to the Senate. The special election will be ordered by Governor Montague in a few days.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Rain and warmer Wednesday; Thursday, rain followed by fair in the afternoon; fresh southeast winds. North Carolina—Rain and warmer Wednesday; Thursday, rain; cold in west, clearing in east portions; fresh southeast winds.

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was clear and moderate.

9 A. M.	39	6 P. M.	43
12 M.	43	9 P. M.	44
3 P. M.	46	12 midnight	46

Highest temperature yesterday, 46. Lowest temperature yesterday, 39. Mean temperature yesterday, 42. Normal temperature for January, 37. Departure from normal temperature, +5.

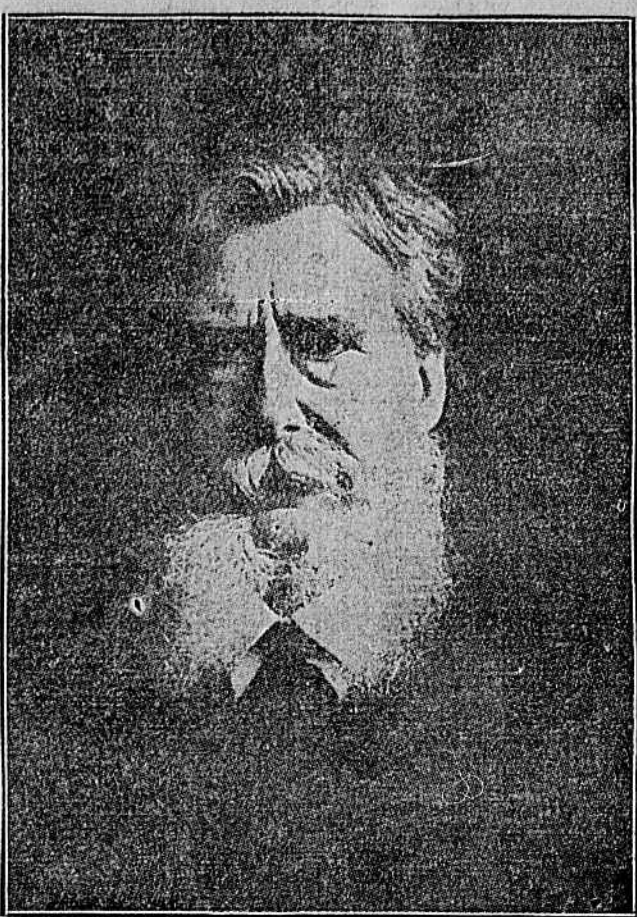
Conditions in Important Cities.

(At 8 P. M., Eastern Time)

Place.	Ther.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Augusta	48	52	44	Clear
Atlanta	48	52	44	Clear
Baltimore	48	52	44	Clear
Buffalo, N. Y.	30	32	28	Cloudy
Chicago	44	48	40	P. cloudy
Cincinnati	42	46	38	Clear
Cleveland	42	46	38	Clear
Davenport	42	46	38	Clear
Detroit	42	46	38	Clear
Hartford	42	46	38	Clear
Jupiter, Fla.	72	74	70	P. cloudy
Mobile	48	52	44	Clear
New York	48	52	44	Clear
Norfolk	48	52	44	Clear
Pittsburg	48	52	44	Cloudy
Raleigh	48	52	44	Clear
Savannah	48	52	44	Clear
Tampa, Fla.	68	70	66	Clear
Washington	48	52	44	P. cloudy

Miniature Almanac.

Sun rises.....7:27
Sun sets.....6:00
Moon rises.....1:46
Moon sets.....11:28
High tide.....11:28
Low tide.....5:12



ALEXANDER E. ORR.

The prospective president of the New York Life Insurance Company is the distinguished president of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners for New York's new subway, and has been prominent in New York financial and civic affairs for almost half a century. He has several times been president of the Produce Exchange, and was president of the Chamber of Commerce from 1894 to 1899. He is a director of many important financial institutions.

NOW ON WAY TO SEE PRESIDENT

Mr. Coulter in Richmond En Route to Washington From San Domingo.

TALKS ABOUT REVOLUTION

Believes American Administration of Customs Will Be Very Successful.

Mr. A. E. Coulter, an American citizen, now residing in San Domingo, where he represents extensive timber interests, stopped over in Richmond on his way to confer with President Roosevelt, who will receive him this week, regarding the revolution now going on in the Dominican republic.

In the late conferences that have been held on the island by the foreign representatives relative to the revolutionary troubles there, Mr. Coulter has, with United States Consul-General Thomas C. Dawson, taken an active part in the discussion, and he is consequently considered an authority on the conditions that now surround the revolution.

When questioned over the long-distance telephone to Ashland by a representative of The Times-Dispatch, Mr. Coulter said last night:

"When I left San Domingo, the flight of President Morales had not taken place, but there was open rupture between him and the cabinet, and it was evident that he was only permitted to continue to occupy the presidential chair by force."

"The dominant party there now, the Horacio or Vasquez party, is in practical control of things, and it is supposable that Morales has thrown his fortunes with the opposing or Jimenez party, which while formerly fighting against him, might now receive him (their constant enemies, the Vasquez party having repudiated him), on account of the possibilities of the active support he may receive from the United States as the constitutional president of the republic."

Administration of Customs.

"Is the administration of the customs as brought about by President Roosevelt acceptable to the people of the Dominican Republic?"

(Continued on Second Page.)

PANAMA REVOLT IS THREATENED

Serious Commercial and Political Dissatisfaction Exists With Prospects of Trouble.

RIVAL POLITICAL PARTIES

One Favors Annexation of United States and Another Wants to Get Rid of U.S.

Rate Bill Safe in House.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, January 2.—Reports of fresh trouble on the isthmus of Panama were received in Washington to-day. Political and commercial dissatisfaction is rife among the natives, with prospects of a revolution looming up. There are two distinct political elements in Panama. One strongly favors annexation of the entire republic and the other is hostile to the American administration, and is trying by every means in its power to embarrass Governor Magoon by stirring up dissension and discontent among the Panamanians. An old-time revolutionist named Huertes is a prominent factor in creating discord. He wants to get rid of all United States influences in the Isthmus.

There is another element in Panama that is anxious to see the entire republic pass under the control of the United States. This is represented by the solid business interests, who believe that Panama is destined to become a wonderfully important commercial center. They are anxious that a stable government be established, and believe that if annexation comes it will advance values and give a permanency to things that will greatly profit business. This scheme is bitterly opposed by a clique of land speculators.

Burton Case To-day.

The appeal case of A. Chadwick Burton, who, while at the head of the Burton Locomotive Company, is alleged to have fraudulently collected several hundreds of dollars from Richmond citizens, will come up in the Hastings Court this morning. Burton did not arrive in the city last night, and it is probable that he will not be here to-day. His counsel will answer for him, and the case will be set for trial.

SUIT TO RECOVER \$24 LOST IN LAST COURT

Railroad Carries Judgment For Employee to U. S. Supreme Court, and is Reversed.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided the case of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. F. E. Deer, reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama, which was favorable to Deer. This was an action to recover \$24 claimed by Deer to be due him for wages by the railroad company. The company admitted having owed to Deer the amount claimed, but resisted payment on the ground that the money had been paid on a garnishee proceeding.

The garnishee proceeding was in Florida, notwithstanding Deer was a resident of Alabama and the Alabama trial court held the Florida court to be without jurisdiction, and the railroad company to be liable.

RAILROADS ARE RESTING IN EASE

No Apparent Apprehension Regarding Fate of the Rate Bill.

MAY BE MEMBERS WISH THEY HADN'T

That Is, Wish They Had Been More Passive, As the Passing of the Passes Makes Their Expense Account Most Massive.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2.—The question of regulation of railway rates by the government is being forced into the background as much as possible by the opponents of legislation of that character, but it is bounded to the great question for the lawmakers at this season. While there are indications that the railroad feel pretty easy over the matter and believe they have the situation well in hand, it is possible they do not feel as safe as they would have the public to believe.

There is little doubt that the Senate is all right so far as the roads are concerned. While it is pretty certain that every democratic Senator will vote for any reasonable bill which proposes to control on a governmental commission the power to regulate the rates of the railroads, the Senate is generally believed to be opposed to the President's attitude, or, what was his attitude when he wrote his message in December, 1904, declaring for legislation giving a commission power to make railway rates.

The President this year has been on the subject as was that of the year before. If not precisely ambiguous, his language indicated that he did not advocate legislation of such a radical character as that which he urged the year previous. The President's attitude of the Elkins type have taken heart from the apparently changed attitude of the President and are more outspoken in their opposition to a rate bill. The opposition to rate legislation is led by Senator Elkins, whose attitude is largely based on railroad stocks and bonds. Other influential men on the Republican side are backing up Elkins, and the roads have a right to expect almost solid Republican opposition in the Senate to a bill which really regulates rates.

Rate Bill Safe in House.

The chances of a rate bill in the House are better than in the Senate. It is pretty well settled that a bill of this character will pass the House, whether in a form to satisfy the advocates of real legislation remains to be seen. Affusion was made in this correspondence some weeks ago to an agreement entered into between the President and the House and Speaker Cannon and other standpatters on the tariff, on the other, by which a rate bill was to pass the House on condition that there should be no urging of tariff legislation at this session, or, rather, the opponents of rate legislation should proceed from a message on the subject to be sent to the President as late in the session that action on its suggestions would be impossible. There is no doubt of such an agreement having been made, but there is a possibility that the opponents of rate legislation have discovered that a bill which would not be extremely harmful to the railroad could be got through the House, while faith would still be kept with the President.

The Each-Townsend bill, which passed the last House and failed in the Senate, coming over too late for action, was not at all satisfactory to the men who were original advocates of rate regulation by the government. It is safe to predict that the bill which will pass the House this year will be less radical, even than the Each-Townsend bill. And every feature which may appear at all drastic will be carefully eliminated by the Senate before it gets to the White House. From which the advocates of the regulation of railway charges by the government, may infer that they are not likely to receive any great comfort from Congress at this session. And the shippers that they will not receive a great measure of relief. Honesty compels us to say that both inferences are probably correct. And the world will always be in doubt concerning just how great a measure or relief the President wanted the Congress to undertake to grant.

Removing of the "Velvet."

The abolition by the railroads of the custom of giving passes to Senators and present active, has been much discussed in Washington. It is a subject of the subject of more or less local remark, it is admitted that it is a serious matter. Members of Congress who reside thousands of miles from the National Capital, have found it a great convenience to show to train conductors a little pass-board in stead of having to buy tickets like ordinary mortals. But every member of Congress receives twenty cents a mile going and coming from his home which is called "mileage." The mileage of the delegate from Hawaii, Prince Kalanikouhi, is something like five thousand dollars every session. His actual outlay for transportation is very little.

There are representatives and Senators who do not ride on passes. One of these said a few days ago he was considering bringing to the attention of the House the subject of complimentary transportation, which was then being enjoyed by the members, with the hope of being able to obtain a list of those who rode on passes and drew mileage at the same time. The occasion for such inquiry has passed, the subject of more or less local remark, it is admitted that it is a serious matter. Members of Congress who reside thousands of miles from the National Capital, have found it a great convenience to show to train conductors a little pass-board in stead of having to buy tickets like ordinary mortals. But every member of Congress receives twenty cents a mile going and coming from his home which is called "mileage." The mileage of the delegate from Hawaii, Prince Kalanikouhi, is something like five thousand dollars every session. His actual outlay for transportation is very little.

President Losing His Grip.

A Republican representative from Ohio, who has reached the city after spending the Christmas holidays at home, informed The Times-Dispatch correspondent this morning that he is absolutely